

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER

OFFICE NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

From TWO CENTS PER COPY, it will cost ONE CENT PER COPY to the Carpet, and nothing in proportion of the City at six DOLLARS PER ANNUUM. ONE DOLLAR FOR TWO MONTHS. INVERTEBRE is advance for the period.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertion.

To Correspondents.
We desire our readers in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, cause us to go to work as early as possible, so that advertisements may be submitted to us as soon as possible, so that we can have a greater number of them. We can be depended upon to return rejected communications.

To Advertisers.
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WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1864.

THE CAMPAIGN AND ITS CHANCES.

To have the national capital threatened by an enemy, and yet set out from it with a certain and direct knowledge of its fate, is unquestionably a most annoying and painful situation. But it is even worse to have the avenues of travel connecting us with Washington so interrupted as to delay seriously the access to that city of the military reinforcements which are ready to proceed to its defense. One week ago, hardly any person in the North would have thought it possible that such a state of affairs as now exists could take place.

The theory, indeed, on which General GRANT's campaign against Richmond was originally planned and undertaken was, that the Rebels were chiefly concerned to protect Richmond; and that if that point was menaced by a sufficiently formidable assault from any direction, the forces defending it could not, and would not, be withdrawn. Hence General GRANT, in opposition to the previously settled policy of the Administration, thought that Washington might not only be safely un-covered by moving his army to the south of the James river, but that in case his necessities should require it, he might call to his assistance the whole force reserved for the security of the capital in the event of a possible movement against it.

Un fortunately, recent events have shown that the prognosis of GRANT, in this respect, was fallacious, and that the apprehensions of the President were but too well founded. We are not, certainly, disposed to condemn General GRANT, simply because it has been shown that his calculation of the chances of his campaign were, in a single particular, wrong.

The ablest military leaders may make mistakes; and it is the duty of the people they represent to endeavor to repair their blunders, rather than to sacrifice their cause by indulging in vain lamentations over the disasters that have been suffered.

But while we would say nothing whatever to diminish public faith in the skill and integrity of the brave and resolute man who commands the Potomac army, we are unwilling that the President and his Cabinet should unjustly incur any part of the responsibility for military reverses which have resulted apparently from a reluctant relinquishment of their own preconceived views, in deference to the man to whom they had committed the fortunes of the war.

In a leading editorial of the *North American* of Monday last, that paper said:—

"The National Government, in its earnest desire to do no harm, and to do that which would insure the success of General GRANT in Virginia, has seen his army be asked for, and even be reserves under Burnside, intended for the defense of Washington, & are with him. It has thus yielded up its own idea, or, rather, only to add them to those of

the rest."

This statement is entirely true, and it is only just to the Administration that the substantial fact should be published. Whatever may be the final issue of General GRANT's plans, he only is answerable for them. We have already seen that his demonstrations against Richmond have not prevented Lee from making a movement on Washington. But we are not yet satisfied that GRANT's programme will not ultimately be vindicated by the last result. He may possibly take Petersburg and Richmond while Lee is engaged with the major part of his forces in the present invasion; and then, leaving a sufficient number of men to hold his conquests, march at once upon Lee's rear, and effect the utter demolition of his army by catching it between two opposing fire. This is precisely what might be done, and what we hope to see GRANT do.

HERE AND THERE.

Do our free colored people know what is good for them? The mass of them live in our lanes and alleys, where filth abounds and pure air and sunshine are very strange. We see them in our streets picking up rags and offal to earn their bread. They black our boots, wait in the hotels, carry our baggage, and trim our beards. Menial occupations and a few mechanical trades only are open to them. We hear occasionally of a colored physician, but we suspect the diplomas upon which they practice among their race. In some parts of the country there are colored lawyers, but we never saw one in this locality. Some energetic colored men accumulate wealth. Good schools and churches are provided for these people, and intelligent Christian men are not wanting among the thousands now residing in our midst.

But in spite of wealth, education, and thoroughly respectable character, the colored man finds it impossible to attain a position of social equality here, and sees all the avenues of noble ambition barred against him by an intense and inexorable prejudice. Culture gives him a keen sense of this crushing repulse. He feels himself better, perhaps, than many white men, in heart and brain; but he does not enter a city, and must pay his taxes to support a Government in which he cannot have a voice. He is a negro, and the white man will not associate with him—it will always spur him as inferior or degraded. This may be a wrong, a sin, on the part of the pale-face, but it is a hard, stubborn fact, and a fact too, that will continue to exist. The most powerful batteries of talk have been directed against this prejudice; but it is in the blood and bone, and cannot be reasoned away. This being the case, how is it that ambitious and intelligent colored men do not seek a land where they can enjoy perfect social equality, and where they may achieve the highest position in the State?

Far away over the broad Atlantic lie the Arcadia and Canaan of the African race. Upon that coast of tropic beauty and bloom, which many a fettered slave has waded through, good men have founded a State to destroy an accursed trade, welcome back the black man from his long exile, give him his highest development, and radiate blessings among the sons of a benighted continent. The country is rich in natural resources. The valleys

respond to the ploughshare with a varied harvest. The forests contain the most valuable woods. The hills teem with mineral and metallic wealth. The rivers afford fine highways for trade and supply an ample water-power.

As the national industrial exhibitions have illustrated, Liberia offers a most profitable field for every branch of industry. Here are the means of material comfort and luxury, schools, colleges, and churches furnish ample opportunities for mental and moral improvement. The learned professions, the legislature, the presidency, are open to men of energy and capacity. But above all, there is a perfect social equality; and this ought to be the strongest attraction to a colored man of sensibility and manly pride.

Then the negro race may prove their title to be considered the equal of the Caucasians in capacity for development. They will start with every advantage that civilization can contribute, and they have before them a new world to subdue and enlighten. They will have the widest field for the noblest toll, and can compel mankind to acknowledge the glory of their achievements. They will be able to conquer where the whites have scarcely ventured to penetrate. They will bear glad tidings to their long-honored race.

They will annihilate the traffic in slaves, and thus save millions of their fellow-men from bondage and misery. If, therefore, they really desire their own advancement and the welfare of their race, the free colored men of these Northern States ought to hasten to Liberia, instead of wasting their days as menials, or chafing their hearts with the sense of social degradation that must ever exist among them in America. Perhaps a little more thought for themselves, and a great deal less for listening to pale-face fanatics, would lead these people to this conclusion.

GATEROAD COMMUNICATION WITH BALTIMORE.

We are informed by Mr. S. M. FRITON, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, that arrangements have been made to run twice daily each way from Baltimore and Philadelphia to Perryville by rail, and from Perryville to Baltimore by steamer. The Company is now prepared to take passengers, mails, troops, and supplies

thirty Days Men Called Out in New Jersey.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. PARKER, OF NEW JERSEY.

I have the honor to call your attention to the Governor's Proclamation, a requisition for 1,000 Rebels, to be equipped and armed to drive back the invaders.

I assume that the authority then given to the State to call out the militia, and that have sufficient men to do so, and that the same will be done.

However, view the expedition as more serious than an ordinary raid, a harpoon has been fought within a few miles of Baltimore and our forces, composed in part of volunteers, are engaged in a desperate battle.

Nowhere finding the positive assurances given by Mr. L. to the part that his forces are drill-proof, persons desirous to be convened have only to call at Evans & Watson's Saengerdale store, No. 15 A., Fourth street, where the operation of drilling and opening will be done under my direction every morning to 10 o'clock, until the public are satisfied that it is safe to be drilled and opened without making any noise.

DAVID RYAN,
OF THE FIRM OF EVANS & WATSON.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE,

vs.

DAVID EVANS,

OF THE FIRM OF

EVANS & WATSON'S SHEET IRON SAFE.

The "Irrepressible Conflict" Still Progressing

To the Children of Philadelphia:

According to previous notice, I shall now review the principal events of the rebellion, and the progress of the war, bearing "Philadelphia Against the World," and signed by you of Evans.

It is now known that the first battle of Bull Run was fought in the first of July, 1861, and "Sunday Dis-

pater," June 18, 1864.

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The MILITARY EXCITEMENT—The excitement this morning continued. Recruiting was brisk, and the various organizations are rapidly filling. Several regiments are ready to leave, and will take their departure this afternoon or evening. From present appearances, will furnish more than quarter, so the men are fully aroused, and are equal to the task imposed upon them. The first of July, 1861, was a day of great activity, and a scene of much interest. About a dozen stations, inviting recruits to call themselves, were placed along the road, and the music of the drum and fife was almost deafening to the passer-by. The enthusiasm and excitement are not greater now than it was during the raid into Florida in 1863. The meeting of yesterday has not affected us.

The first to be put in print in this article is the writer's own personal account of the meeting, and the address friends to read an extract from the *Evening Telegraph* of April 16, 1861, which shows some of the scenes of that day. The writer is not sure that L. is a man in the ranks of the army, but he is a man of some rank, and is a member of the 1st Artillery, and is a man of great energy and ability.

Given under my hand and privy seal at Trenton, this 12th day of July, 1864.

JOHN PARKER,
Attest—S. M. DICKINSON, Private Secretary.

GOV. BRADFORD'S PROCLAMATION.

CITY MILITIA CALLED OUT.

STATE OF MARYLAND, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEADQUARTERS, BETHESDA, MD.—General Ord, Jr.—"The invention of the State by the pro-Confederate, and their treacherous approach to this city, rendering it necessary to exercise the power vested in the Commander-in-chief of the militia, and enlisting them into active service, and the writer is requested to furnish the force required for this purpose, to furnish the commandant of the 8th Army Corps, it has been determined to call the whole enrolled militia of this city, to be ordered to report to the Commandant of the 8th Army Corps, and as they will not all be required for duty at the same time, they will serve in turns in such numbers, not exceeding ten thousand, and at any one time, as the exigency for the time being may require, and a system of drill and relief will be adopted to prevent fatigue and want of sleep.

The Committee on Defense and Protection of City Councils were again in session yesterday evening, and the writer was present.

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With the exception of such arms as are thus required for such duties as the Commandant of the 8th Army Corps may prescribe, the writer will be supplied with arms and equipments of the regulations governing the United States Army, and the writer is requested to furnish the commandant of the 8th Army Corps, and as they will not all be required for duty at the same time, they will serve in turns in such numbers, not exceeding ten thousand, and at any one time, as the exigency for the time being may require, and a system of drill and relief will be adopted to prevent fatigue and want of sleep.

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